

Whig Nominations

For Representatives.

WILLIAM PAINE.
ELIJAH L. HAMLIN.

Election, Sept. 28

IF 'The Democrat' this week is a singular journal. The election has fairly obscured its editor, and he runs the gamut of opposing and contradictory notions. In one thing, and only one, we believe, he is correct, and that is that the result of the recent election was caused by a diminished Loco vote, and an increased opposition vote. Certainly, neighbor—certainly, and you deserve letters patent for the discovery. And you might have added, that the cause of this transfer of votes from one side to the other was the leaders of the Loco party forsaking Democratic principles in basely trucking to the slave power in order to secure the spoils of office for themselves. You did your best to have them all follow the bell wethers of the party in voting regular nominations, without a why or wherefore, but they were not disposed to do your bidding.

If you wish the Democracy to sustain your party, man, you must get your party upon the democratic track, where they shall labor to advance American interests instead of British interests—to promote the welfare of freedom in stead of the interest of slavery.

The Little lost Orphan Girl—Ellen Carr.

This little girl, only 11 years old, mentioned in our paper yesterday, as having wandered away, probably under a fit of insanity, from the dwelling of Dr. Watson in this city, has not yet been found. But few persons have interested themselves to turn out and search for her. It is supposed she may have wandered into the woods, or it may be that she is in some house in this city. It is proposed that as many of our citizens as can possibly give a few hours time in searching for this girl, commence the work the first thing this morning, and that as many parties be formed during the day for searching at different points as may be convenient. It is hoped that no ordinary engagements will prevent our citizens from attending to this call upon their benevolence.

One of the hunters in Orrington succeeded, a few days since, in taking a fire deer, which was a prodigy for lateness. It came into the possession of our neighbors in the Market, Messrs Smith & Jones, and of course the best portion of it went into the larder of the Bangor House, and was served up yesterday to the delight of many palates. Mr Woodard's reputation as a successful caterer is still increasing among his numerous visitors and friends, as we notice that several correspondents from this city have nearly exhausted the language in speaking his praises.

A multitude of quarrels and heart burnings among men might easily be avoided by stating clearly and fully the reasons for one's conduct instead of attempting to justify the conduct by hauling up excuses. A man in haste or carelessly neglects the performance of a duty. His attention is called to the fact, when, instead of owning it at once, that it occurred in a feeling of haste or by a want of attention which would be remedied in future, he interposes a variety of excuses other than the real ones, a controversy often results, the man loses his own self respect, and hard feelings ensue. A wiser course is for every man to be true to himself, define his position frankly, and by acknowledging real errors avoid the multiplication of faults.

The Democrat tries to make a little capital out of the fact that some of the Whigs in Penobscot, voted for Liberty party County oficers and voted for Liberty party County oficers and voted for Liberty party County oficers. It is as much as death, however, as to the fact of many Whigs in Penobscot County, voting for a Loco Clerk of the Courts, and thus securing the election. Why not, neighbor, roll your eyes in horror at the evidence of amalgamation between the Whigs and Locos in Penobscot County. Your logic as to Penobscot, you have cut fine enough to be used for the purpose. No dodging your own logic.

We have been trying a specimen of metallic pens, manufactured expressly for Col Bogges, of this city. They are called French Victrola Pens and are an excellent article. We can cut flourishes with this pen, equal to most school masters, while our manuscript has an improved and almost elegant appearance.

The Floral Gem is an elegant little volume which has been laid upon our table by Col Bogges. In this work, Mrs Thayer, the author, has furnished a song for each of the loved flowers and thus formed a poetic wreath of our passing beauty and loveliness.

Our thanks are due and cheerfully tendered to Jerome & Co's Express, to Col Maxwell conductor on the Eastern Rail Road, and to the officers of the steamer Governor, for a generous bundle of papers received yesterday, in advance of the mail.

Every farmer in Penobscot county should now be making preparations for exhibiting specimens of his productions, at the cattle show to be held at Levant Village on the thirtieth day of this month. The people expect a large and a brilliant show on the occasion.

Rev S. L. Pomroy returned to the city yesterday, from his journey to Europe and the East, after an absence of some fifteen months. He is in good health.

Good Shenango potatoes were sold in Market yesterday at thirty five cents a bushel. The choices varieties like the White Bluebones well at about ten cents more.

We should be glad to assist some of our farming friends for a ton or two of hay.

Mr. Hopkins's Singing School will commence to night.

Election of Representatives.

SECOND TRIAL.

We received yesterday forenoon by Jerome & Co's Express, a circular from Thomason containing the gratifying intelligence of the election of

WILLIAM JONES and
JOSIAH W. DODGE.

Whig Representatives to the State Legislature. This is the first time within the last TWENTY YEARS that the town of Thomason has been represented in the State Legislature by Whigs.

We learn also that the town of Belfast has rebuked the Locos in the last Legislature who refused the Whig Representative a seat, by choosing

H. COLBURN

Whig Representative.

In Camden, the Loco candidate elected by only two majority.

In Frankfort, no choice.

Push ahead, brother Whigs, and fill up the House!

IMPORTANT FROM VERA CRUZ.

Washington, Sept 19th

The British Steamer Arab arrived in New Orleans from Vera Cruz on the 9th inst. This is the steamer which conveyed Santa Anna from Havana to Vera Cruz. The steamer was permitted to pass the blockade on delivering a letter from Santa Anna to the commanding officer of the U. S. ship St. Marys. Santa Anna was at Vera Cruz when the Arab left that port. He had no public reception, but was received by a few friends. He intended to go to the city of Mexico as soon as possible. The army at San Louis de Potosi had again declared in favor of Paredes, who was then a prisoner in the castle of Perote. The Mexicans generally, with the exception of the army, are said to be indifferent to the result of the war. The day the Arab left, and twice or thrice previous, Com Conner sent a flag of truce before at Vera Cruz.

Later from the Army.

The news from the Army, received at New Orleans, is important. Gen Worth was encamped at Seralvo, Gen Smith at Papu Agudae. Col Peyton was with Gen Taylor, and would go on with him. Major Gen Butler had established his headquarters at Camargo.

Battle at Navvoo.

By the St. Louis Republic of the 14th inst. we learn that a battle took place on the 11th, between the Mormons and anti Mormons, near Navvoo. The latter who were encamped within three miles of the city, took up their line of march on that day. On ascertaining their movements, the Mormons in the city mustered between three and five hundred men, and went forth to meet them. About one mile east of the Temple the parties fired upon each other for two hours, but the distance was so great between them that the fire produced no great effect. Each party then drew off, apparently by common consent, and returned to its original position. The Mormons had one man killed, and two badly wounded. The anti Mormons, numbering about eight hundred men, lost from eight to fifteen killed. Great excitement prevailed in all the region about Navvoo, and it was supposed the battle would be renewed that evening or the next morning.

Recent Fire at Wilmington, N. C.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Whig of the 16th inst. give the following particulars of a fire at that place.

The inhabitants of our town were aroused from their slumber at 1 o'clock this morning by the alarm of fire. It was found that it had broken out in the ware house on the Turpentine wharf occupied by Mr W. H. Willard. It immediately communicated to the turpentine on the wharf and the grocery. It then caught on the large warehouse occupied by Mr Joseph Polts. Its progress afterwards was very rapid. It proceeded westward only to the adjacent wharf, owned by Mr W. H. Shaw. Eastward its progress was unable to be stopped, and the whole block down to the market is now a heap of ruins.

All the wharves were occupied either by combustible materials or with old wooden buildings, in which it was impossible to extinguish the fire. The wind blew at first NE and then veered to the NW and in this circumstance the safety of the buildings on Main at is due. As a last resort it was determined to destroy the buildings adjacent to the fire by powder. Every kitchen and outhouse on the south side of Main street, from the alley to the market house included, was blown up to prevent its catching on the principal street of the town. We have heard of no estimate of the loss, but it is very considerable. Its progress was so rapid that before 5 o'clock the whole square was a sheet of flame. The ruins are burning while we write. It is no doubt the work of an incendiary.

Reasons for a change.

To the Editor of the Wig and Courier

I wish to become a subscriber to a paper that encourages American industry in preference to the pauper labor of Europe. Having had the privilege, for a year or two, of reading your paper along side with the Loco paper printed in your place, I have been forced into the conclusion that yours is the paper which speaks for American, and the other the one which favors British interests, and for this and other reasons which I shall name, I have cut loose from the party which I have ever supported, both in word and in deed, and for the first time, on the 14th day of the present month, I threw a vote against the free trade tariff, against slavery, and in favor of freedom and American rights.

In taking leave of long and well tried friends, which I am about to do forever, (politically) I suffer me to express my heartfelt repentance of my past political course, believing as I now do, I have been following after the sound of democracy without even the shadow of the reality, and to ask those who still hold on with a death like grasp, upon the party calling themselves democratic, two simple questions. 1st, did democracy in the days of Madison, teach us that three millions of our people were born slaves? 2d, were we taught by Jefferson, Madison and others of the ancient democracy, that the labor of this country was of little importance, compared to the peculiar institution of the South? Gentlemen, if you decide these questions affirmatively, then you have some pretence for continuing to support the pro-slavery party.

But should your reason for once get the ascendancy over your party prejudices and you be led to decide in the negative then you have only to shake off the letters that bind you to party and be free. I cannot give my vote for a party that is spending \$500,000 per day, besides the

amount of human misery it is producing, to carry on a war for the support of slavery, neither can I lend my vote to that party which is constantly legislating for the benefit of Great Britain. Agriculture without a market at home, industry without protection, languish and decline. Our specie must be exported to buy our manufactured articles and our property driven back to the state from whence in immersed after the passage of the tariff of 1842. Much has been said by my free trade friends about benefiting the poor. For one, I am delighted to see their condition attracting some notice from the anti-tariff party.

It is for the great body of the people, and especially the poor honest laborer, that I am interested, and for their benefit the American system of protection should be sustained. It affords them profitable employment, it secures to them necessities of life manufactured at home, and places within their reach a reasonable share of foreign luxuries, while the system of free trade promises necessities made in foreign countries, which are beyond their power.

Let us examine for a moment, what democracy said about encouraging home manufactures in the days of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson Monroe, in his third annual message says— "Uniformity in the demand and price of an article is highly desirable to the domestic manufacturer. It is deemed of great importance to give encouragement to our domestic manufactures." Jefferson, in his 2nd annual message says "To cultivate peace and maintain commerce and navigation in all their lawful extent, to foster our fisheries as nurseries of navigation and for the nurture of man, and to protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances. These, fellow-citizens, are the landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings."

Gen Jackson, in a letter to L. H. Colman of N. C. dated Aug 20th 1824, says "Heaven smiled on and gave us liberty and independence. The same providence has blessed us with the means of national defence. It we neglect or refuse to use those means, we deserve not the continuance of his favor."

"He has filled our mountains and plains with minerals, given us a climate for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the great materials of defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate protection, that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding paupers and laborers of Europe, feed our own, or else in a short time we shall become paupers ourselves."

"It is, therefore, my opinion that a judicious tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt and to afford us that means of defence on which the safety and liberty of our country depends, and last, though not least, give a proper distribution of our labor. Take from agriculture in the United States, six thousand men, women, and children and you will at once give a market for more bread stuff than all Europe now furnishes us with."

With the precept and example of such men, in favor of protection, I can no longer give my support to a party whose motto is tariff for revenue only.

ERHMAN N. NICKERSON
Corryville, Sept 22, 1846

Spirit of the Press.

The New York Courier and Enquirer publishes a letter from Henry Clay, which will interest our readers, as every thing does from his pen. Messrs Albion, Hoyt & Co., of Elizabethtown N. J., manufacturers, there of floor of cloths, it appears lectured one of their most finished cloths and having, without the knowledge of Mr Clay, obtained the precise dimensions of the Hall at Ashland, fished and fished the oil cloth exactly to fit and then despatched it to its destination accompanied by a brief letter in which they ask Mr Clay's acceptance of that specimen of American manufactures, in token of their sense of his 'massy and great public services' and of gratitude for his powerful advocacy of the interests of American labor."

The oil cloth reached its destination safely with only one crack for transportation, and its reception is thus acknowledged by Mr Clay. Ashland 10th Sept 1846. GENTLEMEN—I received your favor of the 3d ult several weeks ago, and I have within a few days past safely received the piece of Floor Oil Cloth to which it refers, which you have kindly presented me to convey to the floor of my hall. I am in perfect order, having been put up with remarkable care. I now occupies the place for which it was designed and is greatly admired for the solidity of the fabric, and the taste and beauty of the brilliant colors which adorn it. It would successfully compare with any piece of floor oil cloth manufactured in foreign countries or at home that I have ever seen. I beg your acceptance of my cordial thanks and grateful acknowledgments for it.

You have done me the favor to present me this valuable article as you are pleased to do, and I am very grateful for your powerful advocacy of the interests of American industry. I am happy, gentlemen, thus to have secured your approbation. In looking back, from my retirement, upon my public career, there is no part of my public exertions which I contemplate with more satisfaction than the support which, through the influence of the press, I have been able to furnish to the industry of my own country. Its property or adversity has been as infallibly marked, by the adequacy or inadequacy of protection, as the thermometer indicates heat or cold. I believe that the system of protection, notwithstanding the opposition which it has often encountered, has pushed the nation forward half a century in advance of where it would have been, if the doctrines of free trade had always prevailed in our public councils. When it will be pushed back to the same or any other extent, by the Tariff recently established, which has sought to subvert the previous system, and to embody those doctrines, remains to be seen. I confess that I seriously apprehend great injury to the general business of the country, and ultimately to the revenue of the Government, if there shall not be a large addition to the amount of our foreign importations, the Treasury must experience a large deficit. If there should be an addition sufficient to compensate the reduction of duties, the increase must be paid for by an equivalent in the value of our exports. I have not the remotest expectation that we shall be able to effect payment, by additional exportation of the products of the country. We, in the West, do not believe that the relaxation in the British system of restriction, is going to create any considerable demand for the surplus of our agricultural produce. We shall, I fear, be constrained to resort to the other alternative, in the event of precious metals, I need not dwell on the consequences, the embarrassment in every department of business, and the wide spread ruin which would be occasioned by a constant exportation of specie in large amounts. We have had experience enough of these fatal consequences.

whenever protection of our own industry has been inadequate. In all these views, I may be entirely mistaken. It may turn out that our importations will continue to flourish and increase, and that the country will continue to prosper, and that the revenue of the government will be ample. Auxiliary for the welfare and prosperity of the nation, whatever councils or systems of policy may prevail, I shall be most happy to find these results realized, and that I have erroneously entertained the opinions to which I have so long so sincerely adhered. In every contingency, gentlemen, I pray your acceptance of my best wishes, for the success of your beautiful manufacture and for your health, happiness and prosperity. I am, with great respect your friend and obedient servant. H. CLAY. Messrs Albion, Hoyt & Co.

A Beautiful Incident.

Mr Chandler, of the United States Gazette, is generally admitted to be the happiest writer, in his way, in the nation. His talent too is exceedingly varied. He can be peaceful, or playful, serious or pathetic at pleasure. In a letter from him, penned at Cape May, and addressed to his 'arm chair,' we find the following beautiful sketch of American Female character, as illustrated in the conduct of the amiable lady of the heroic Capt Page. Let it be read and studied by every wife and daughter in the land.

Mrs. Page.

The table on which I am now writing is covered with a newspaper, (an *un petit peu meter*), in which a short article gives an account of the death of Capt Page, late of the Army of Occupation, and the subjoined paragraph has twenty times arrested my attention. "He was accompanied by his devoted wife, who continued to nurse him with true conjugal tenderness, denying herself all relief and rest, until she was taken exhausted from his bedside a few hours before his death. There was a mark of greatness set upon our country, a lofty destiny which she is to fulfill. Every effort of her infant struggle was heroic. Her cradle exhibited the serpent strangling of the young Alcides, and her youth is marked by all the successful efforts which distinguished the labors of the hydra quelling hero. May she avoid his end, and when she wraps herself about with the coverings of newly acquired territory, may she be spared the fatal consequences of that pride. But it is not in the greatness of military achievement, nor in the heroism of mechanical invention and labor, that our nation is fulfilling a great destiny. There is a loveliness that accompanies her strength, a beauty that decorates her full proportions. The acanthus gathers at the summit of the masonry pillar, and its foliage and flowers are delicately entwined, so that the superstructure of our institutions seems to rest as much upon the beauty, as upon the strength of the pillars. From the moment that the wife of Capt Page started for the South, to meet and sooth her wounded husband, she has been the object of special notice, and her name has been noted with an interest not less than those which the action of the army excited, though of a different character. From that moment, too, she lost the right of entire seclusion. Her name and her interests became matters of public consideration. Her life, which was before a part of the life of a public servant, became now the shield and protection of a public benefactor. Instead of being an appendage, she became a portion, and she from the position of a wife of an officer, to that of a daughter of the Republic. Henceforth it is to be no encouragement upon female 'reticence,' to mention her name to the world, to place her movements of her condition on public record. She was a part of the jewels in the chapter of the Republic, and her safety and her welfare must be a part of the public life. Israel had her Deborah, and Judith—France boasts her Joan, and her Lavolette. Two of them 'unsexed' themselves in the execution of battle, one showed her heroism and the blood of the unconquering and the third, inspired nothing by her successful efforts. But the American heroism without the eclat of a female warrior, rushed forward to the place of peril, to share the danger, and to have all the care of a military hospital near the field of battle, and in a most peculiar manner. She asked for no distinction, she thought of no consequences, her own heart answered to the tidings of her husband's disaster. In the pomp and display of his military command, in the finish of his manhood, his fortitude with her, his courage, and his heroism with the delicacy and fear of woman, deeming it unworthy that her face should be seen in the crowd, and thinking that she would do some treason to female delicacy, by gazing after the host. That is a woman—a part of woman. But when alas, amid the tumult of the camp, the rudeness of border warfare, that husband is stretched out in his blood, and dependent upon aid most for the breath of life, she springs forward regardless of danger, and unconscious of what she does to herself, and more than all, of her conduct. That was woman—a part of woman! And she is an American woman, a part of the priceless wealth of our land, the home jewels of the American name. And shall she not be treasured? She is the servant of the country, and that country should be grateful. If this generous woman, who had done so much to illustrate the virtues of American wives should startle at the thought of public consideration for what she deemed the private impulses of her heart, if she should say, 'I am exercising the virtues of a wife, what has I done to my country, let that country answer, 'the heroism of Pato Alto, and Rucaca de la Palma are my children, and inasmuch as you have done good to one of them, you have done it unto me. True Republican virtue in the citizen, consists in the prompt sacrifice of comforts, interests, and even life, for the nation. True Republican virtue in the country, consists in the recognition of merit in the sacrifice of a citizen, and a public demonstration of gratitude to those who have done good for the country, who give up a part for the benefit of the whole. Hereafter, when the poet and the orator shall gather up the names of those females who have reflected lustre upon humanity, and have done honor to the country, and the times in which they lived, this daughter of the Republic will be associated with the richest recollections of human virtue, and her conduct become the theme of admiration and pride. We know, indeed, that we live in an age which, more than any that ever preceded it, is illustrated by female excellence, and we know that the institutions and circumstances of our country are eminently calculated to foster, promote, and exhibit these virtues so that at all times there may be found among illustrious examples of woman's best works, and her bright charms, her honor, and social virtues. They have their rewards in the benefit which they confer, and the consciousness of well doing which they allow. But equal instances of the exercise of these virtues may challenge particular comment, and the superiority of the thousand and thousand, will be won at the distance of the prominence which is due to one. Many daughters have done well, but then excel them all."

PORT OF BANGOR.

ARRIVED.
21st—Schrs Abnera Dodge, Boston
22nd—Sloop Spy, Wells, Calais, via Eastport and Belfast
CLEARED.
22nd—Brig America Kent Boston
Schrs Parthena Colcord do
Nantucket Portland, do
Crown, Harrington, Holmes Hole
Accommodation, Johnson Rowley

OCTOBER—1846.

GRAHAM'S Mag. for Oct—Godey's Lady's Book, and the Ladies National Mag. for Oct, 1846, received and for sale by
DAVID BUGBEE

THE ROSE OF SHARON.

A beautiful steel engraving, Friend ship's Offering &c, just received and for sale by
DAVID BUGBEE

PENS, PENS!

A LARGE lot of French &c "Extra Fine" Pens just received and for sale by
DAVID BUGBEE

BANGOR MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

FRUIT SUPPER.
NOTICE is given that arrangements have been made for the annual fruit supper at the opening of the meetings for the season, at the Hall of the Association on Thursday evening next, Sept 24th, at 7 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at the shop of Messrs Wm S. Mitchell & Co, on East Market Square, at 25 cents each. Members are desired to procure their tickets early. Per order
sept 23

Curriers Oil.

A LOT of pure COD OIL just received and for sale by
FISKE & DALE
sept 23 No 41 West Market square

SINGING SCHOOL.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce that they will open a SINGING SCHOOL, in Dow's Hall, On Wednesday Evening, Sept. 23d. At 7 o'clock.

He would tender his compliments to his former patrons for their liberal patronage during his last terms, and humbly solicit a continuance of the same.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL who wish to advance in a knowledge of this set of songs, is respectfully solicited. No pains will be spared to render this course of lessons interesting and profitable. Instruction will be given in the 'New Sight Singing Method,' as well as in the 'Old Psalm Book System.' SINGERS will find it much to their advantage to attend this course of lessons on account of the introduction of a new system by which Schools are taught to sing readily at sight in about one fourth part of the time spent in the ordinary methods.

Both Systems will be faithfully taught, so that the learner may judge for himself in which method he can make the most advancement in the least time. Perfect satisfaction is pledged to all who attend punctually. Terms—Gentlemen \$2 Ladies \$1.25. G. M. Hopkins and J. W. T. Hopkins. Bangor Sept 19th 1846

Annuals for 1847.

THE Boston Annual—Friendship's Offering—The Christian Keepsake—The Mayflower—The Amaranth—The Gift of Friendship—Christmas Blossoms—The Christmas Book—together with a large assortment of valuable miscellaneous works, just received and for sale by
DAVID BUGBEE

NEW CHEAP WORKS.

L. L. LINTINE, by Mrs Maberley. The Confessions of a Pretty Woman. The Citizen of Prague. The White Slave. The Deceitful Heart. The Exposed Secret. The Merchant's Daughter. The Prince and the Pedlar. &c just received by D. BUGBEE

Mrs. Ingraham.

WILL open her newly selected stock from the NEW YORK and BOSTON markets, of Rich Millinery and Fancy Goods, (THIS MONDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

The Ladies are respectfully invited to call at 3 o'clock.

1847.

ROBINSON'S ALMANAC for 1847, for sale wholesale and retail by
GEO R SMITH & CO

Red Flannels.

ONE case 600 yds Portland Red Twilled Flannel, cheap for quality and price defies competition. For sale by agent W A BLAKE
sept 18

Stumpage for Sale.

THE subscribers are ready to grant permits for cutting stump on Township No 5 in the 14th Range, for the coming season on reasonable terms. MESSINGER FISHER, ALBERT W. PAINE, sept 19, '46

Old Newspapers for sale at this office.

the Deputy Collector there New York to 767 what can be collected there, by aid, perhaps, of the Cruton Water. Dr Wm M. Gwin, Mr Walker's Mississippi friend, will probably be of the party—Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot

DR. J. DEANE.

Has removed to the Brick House on State street (Opposite Lane Street) Bangor, Sept 13, 1846

Winter's Balm.

Extract of a letter from Mr Jas. Emerson, Anthon 17 and Druggist, dated 18th Nov. Oct 30 1846. "A gentleman in this city, who has been for some time troubled with a bad cough, and other bad symptoms of Consumption, was induced by my recommendation to use a bottle of your Balm, and he was so well pleased with its effects, that he has about to visit the South, he purchased a number of bottles. His family informed me he is not so well as four months ago, and he has taken a bottle of your Balm. Please send me a further supply as soon as convenient."

Respectfully yours &c JAMES EMERTON

We beg to remark again that all our letters and certificates genuine and true. All our statements of cures may be implicitly relied on. The original documents may be seen at the office 133 Washington at Detroit. No name, unless signed I BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale in Bangor by the Agent, G W LADD sept 20

MARRIED.

To the Dear—I hereby certify that I was affected with deafness for about six years, in one ear and with the other about six weeks. After trying various remedies, I procured one bottle of McVay's Deafness Cure, of this city, and used it according to the directions, and after using it according to the directions, I recovered my hearing entirely. N. L. INGRAM. Mr Ingram is well known in the State of Maine, has been a member of the Maine Legislature, and is now residing in Bangor. His certificate is now on file in the office of the Agent, G W LADD, Bangor, Sept 20, 1846

DIED.

In Bucksport on the 20th inst Mrs Mary C wife of John Lee Esq aged 45 years

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

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ROBINSON'S ALMANAC for 1847, for sale wholesale and retail by
GEO R SMITH & CO

Red Flannels.

ONE case 600 yds Portland Red Twilled Flannel, cheap for quality and price defies competition. For sale by

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